



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXIII, 9

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

September, 1959

ACLU REPORT CITES VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS

The most recent annual report* of the American Civil Liberties Union provides the most comprehensive listing of the issues where constitutional liberties are involved. The issues are reported under four major headings: Freedom of Belief, Expression, and Association; Equality Before the Law; Due Process Under Law; and International Civil Liberties.

This whole report is of interest to readers of *Newsletter*. The following are illustrations from the report of some of the continuing civil liberty issues:

Censorship of Books and Magazines

"... official censorship continues to decrease at the federal and state levels; but it stubbornly persists at the municipal level, and much thinking remains to be done on the increasing 'censorship by boycott' of private groups (Protestant and Catholic) in their laudable desire to guard children against obscenity, horror and crime."

State legislation includes a new law in Idaho that provides fines and imprisonment for possessing, distributing or selling to minors "publications, specifically including but not limited to comic books, which are devoted to crime, terror, physical violence or flagrant flouting of sex." The Georgia legislature passed a bill authorizing the State Literature Commission to seek civil injunctions against the sale of objectionable publications, and to recommend the criminal prosecution of dealers of obscene materials.

Church and State: Education

Bible reading in the public schools is now being tested in a court case in Pennsylvania. If the contention that the state law requiring Bible reading is declared to be unconstitutional, it will affect similar statutes in 12 other states.

(Continued on Page 9)

U.N.-WASHINGTON SEMINARS SET FOR NOVEMBER '59 AND JANUARY '60

Seminars at the United Nations in November, 1959 (9-12), and at both the U.N. and Washington in January 1960 (18-21), are being scheduled by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. The November seminar will spend four days in discussions with U.N. Secretariat officials, delegates from both sides of the Iron Curtain and church leaders. The January seminar will have a similar experience for two days at the U.N. and then journey to the Capitol for meetings with members of Congress, the Department of State, and other government officials. Both seminars are open on a first-come first-serve basis to laymen, laywomen, students and ministers.

In addition, 20 Disciples will be eligible to take part in the interdenominational churchmen's Washington Seminar, February 16-19.

• Write us for additional information; Robert A. Fangmeier, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

SUMMER VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SERVICE

The summer of 1959 has seen the largest number of Disciples' Youth yet to be involved in voluntary service projects. Beginning with mid-June sixty college and seminary young people began their trek to projects in many places of the world—the Middle East, Scandinavian countries, Central and Southern Europe, Great Britain, and the United States. All were located in places of need; the work projects to which they gave their efforts.

In Ecumenical Projects: Representatives in ecumenical projects abroad included: *Garlan Hoskin*, Marion, Ia., leader, Punkasalmi, Finland; *Edwin Belcher*, Decatur, Ill., to Lovanger, Sweden; *George Bennett*, Valdosta, Ga., to Sweden—Karso (Stockholm); *Robert Bock*, South Bend, Ind., to Finland; *Gordon Chong*, Honolulu, Hawaii, to Wales; *Arlene Cotton*, Harvey, Ill., to Bussum, Holland; *Jack and Wendy Divine*, Enid, Okla., to Ellierode, Germany; *Barbara Dorman*, Indian-

(Continued on Page 9)

DISCIPLES CONTINUE REPRESENTATION ON THE GREEK TEAM



Charles L. Selee, a graduate of Colorado State University with a B.S. degree in Horticulture, has been appointed as the Disciples' fifth consecutive representative on the Greek Team.

"Chuck" is a native of Colorado and is a member of the First Christian Church in Fort Collins. He has been active in the local DSF of the church and campus. Also, he has attended regularly the annual DSF Ecclesia. As a final step in preparation for his two-year term of service Charles spent two weeks at the Missions Building in orientation before sailing August 23rd from New York on the Queen Fredericka.

Upon arrival at Ioannina, Greece, headquarters of the Team, Charles will live there for several weeks with other members to become acquainted with the program before taking up responsibilities for a specific project in a selected village. His knowledge and skills in horticulture were given consideration as plans for his place on the Team were completed.

The Greek Team, which was begun as a "pilot project" by the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the World Council of Churches, has become an established program of that Department. Its objective lies in the belief

(Continued on Page 9)

MILITARY METAPHYSICS

It was like digging up a grave last summer when President Eisenhower in a moment of extreme displeasure resurrected the epithet "munitions lobby" to characterize defense contractors who were putting pressure on Congress for higher expenditures than the Administration desired. On the other side of the Capitol various congressional committees were probing other phases of military lobbying. The lawmakers were investigating the hiring of ex-army officers by defense contractors and Pentagon lobbying against the ban on atomic testing approved by the White House. In all, the executive and legislative concern over the "munitions lobby" added up to the first real open airing on this subject since the 1930's.

In pre-World War II days the "munitions lobby" often was regarded as one of the chief causes of war. Since the war, chief international conflict has been regarded as the complicated result of political, economic, and social controversy between nations. Profit making "munitions makers" were seen as having only a casual and indirect relationship. This latter and more mature evaluation of the causes of war is undoubtedly a more temperate and accurate diagnosis of this international malady that could destroy the world. But the focus of attention on the military lobby is a healthy reminder that the cause of world peace can be seriously compromised by those who have a vested interest in preparations for war.

There were some deeper implications to be seen in the words of the President when he said that when political and financial considerations rather than purely military

considerations became involved in the defense issue, then "obviously something besides the strict military needs of this country" is influencing decisions. In addition to profit making motives which can be attributed to defense contractors many Congressmen are under pressure to protect military establishments in their districts in behalf of constituents who fear loss of jobs. Transition from war to peace industries is regarded as a healthy step towards a permanently strong national economy. Nevertheless, there is understandable fear of temporary unemployment and dislocation. And this fear finds expression in petitions to Congress by labor and business organizations, as well as individual voters. It is not too difficult to see how these fears are joined in a common interest with military leaders and defense contractors.

Meanwhile, over on Capitol Hill another link was being forged in the chain of vested interest in keeping war preparations at a high level. In a surprising show of suspicion and indignation the House of Representatives failed by just one vote (131-130) to prevent any of the \$38 billion in military appropriations from being allocated to defense contractors that hired ex-army officers. House Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Vinson, however, immediately promised a full-scale probe over the number of officers taking jobs in defense industries. The inquiry probably will explore the question of whether military officials handling contracts are favoring former colleagues.

Another military lobbying battlefield in the Capitol pitted the White House and State Department against the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. The issue was should the United States agree to ban all nuclear tests under an international agreement? It was obviously embarrassing for the State Department to negotiate across the table at Geneva with the Russians and fight the A.E.C. and Pentagon behind its back. This and other military lobbying put substance into the term "military metaphysics" coined by author C. Wright Mills in "The Coming of World War III."

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

THEY "AIN'T" MERCHANDISE!

Have Christians in America become so merchandise-conscious that they feel everything can be bought and sold (must bring a profit)—should be on the spot when wanted—or stored away indefinitely until an opportune moment arrives? This would seem to be the case when the question of helping refugees arises. Some of our well-meaning people want very much to help—but ask for "delivery" on the first or fifteenth of the month, or not until next December.

The truth of the matter is that refugees, *i.e., people*, can't be kept in "cold storage" until such and such a date. True, it may take until December for them to arrive. But, visas are good for only three months after their issue—and the date of issuance depends upon when investigations are completed and Consular approval is given. Another month or two of waiting means little to us—but to the refugee . . . ! It is another one or two months to "sit on his hands"—hoping, longing for a chance—before the skills of his hands are lost, and his children grow up ill fed, ill housed, and uneducated.

Refugees, *i.e., people*, are not things made to order to be delivered at a specified date when it's more convenient. Their need is now—and we cannot act like the man who told Jesus he would come and follow him at a more convenient time. *Now* is the accepted time—when our government has announced plans toward fulfilling the objectives of World Refugee Year and will make it possible for us to help.

If we are to follow the teachings of Jesus, we must resettle people when they are able to come instead of after the church has purchased a new organ, new carpeting—or whatever the members feel would enhance the beauty of the church. This means giving uneducated and poorly trained refugees an opportunity—as well as those who speak fluent English, have had a college education and will not take much of our time finding them work they can do. This means resettling large families, people who have a handicap—and those known as "hard-core" cases. This calls for Christian citizens who are willing to help people—not buy merchandise.

—ELLA L. WILLIAMS

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

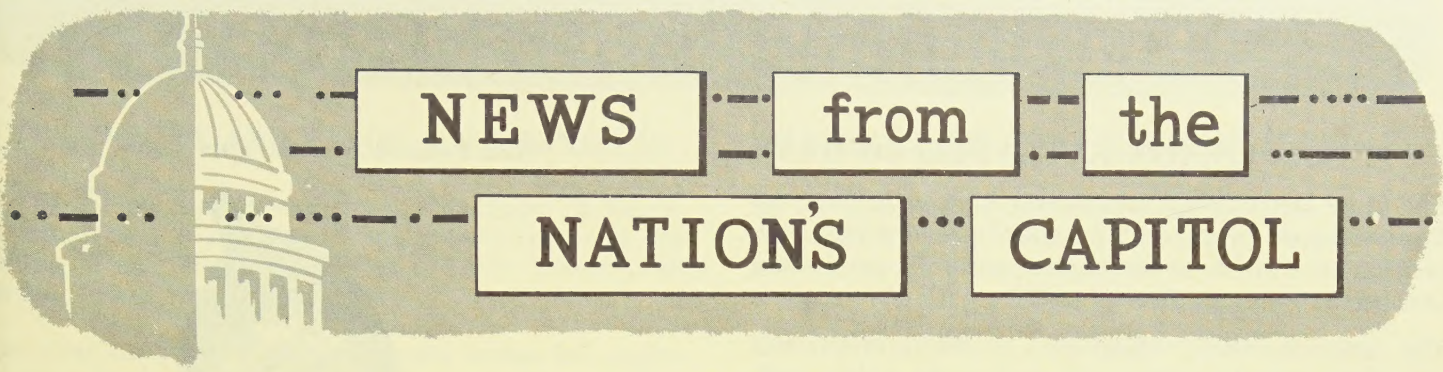
Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Social Welfare, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

Editorial Staff: Barton Hunter, Lewis H. Deer, Ruth E. Milner, Robert A. Fangmeier, Thomas J. Griffin, Loisanne Buchanan.

The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.



Reprinted by Permission from Washington Newsletter of the Friend's Committee on National Legislation.

LATE ADJOURNMENT AND AN IMPORTANT VISITOR

Congress is headed for one of its latest adjournments in many years, in preparation for an early adjournment next summer when the Party Conventions will be held.

In mid-September most of Washington and much of the rest of the world will be intently observing the 13 day visit of Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the United States. The exchange visits are not likely to solve the many complex international problems, but they could inaugurate a new era of intensive negotiations.

Friends at Iowa Yearly Meeting (Conservative) sent this message to Premier Khrushchev August 15:

'As you travel through our land you will see many signs of our wealth; . . . But we want you to know that there are intangible values which are more important to us than our material goods. One of these is our religious freedom; . . . Another most important value is our freedom to question and criticize our national policies.

'We hope that during your visit here you will frequently find yourself among those of us who are genuinely interested in world order through the United Nations; who realize that the world's wealth must be distributed more fairly; and who believe that universal disarmament and complete renunciation of war is essential. . . .'

SENATE OK'S DISARMAMENT STATEMENT

On August 6, with no debate, the Senate approved S. Con. Res. 48, sponsored by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. The resolution reaffirms existing policy that upon the achievement of an agreement on the reduction of armaments, which it fervently desires, the United States is prepared to join with other signatories of the agreement to devote a substantial portion of any resultant savings to expand its works of peace throughout the world."

In other developments in the disarmament field—

President Orders New Disarmament Study. Charles A. Coolidge, Boston lawyer, was appointed July 29 by President Eisenhower to make a fresh search for "comprehensive and partial measures of arms control and reduction." The study is not intended to conflict with day-to-day negotiations at Geneva on a test-ban treaty.

Large House Vote Against Transfer Agreements. An amendment offered by Charles E. Bennett, Fla., to the Mutual Security appropriation on July 28 would have barred the use of funds to implement the agreements to transfer nuclear weapons equipment and know-how to

NATO allies. The amendment was defeated by a standing vote 137-61. The 61 opposing votes, with only half the House voting, is a surprising increase over the 12 who voted against the authorizing legislation in 1958. In other events, 14 Democratic Senators wrote President Eisenhower July 25 expressing "misgivings" over the transfer agreements. Senator Jacob Javits, N.Y., indicated he would keep a close watch after receiving "thousands" of letters from constituents. A statement by Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy in Ottawa on August 11 indicates a new drive is underway to transfer control of nuclear warheads to military allies.

"Project Tepee" Makes Possible An Inspected Agreement to End Missiles Tests. A newly developed radio monitoring system announced by the Navy August 7 is said to be able instantaneously to detect rocket launchings anywhere in the world and 95% of all atmospheric nuclear weapons tests.

New Disarmament Negotiations. On August 5 the Big Four Foreign Ministers announced they had agreed to create a new ten-nation committee on disarmament with members divided equally between East and West. Encouragement over resumption of disarmament negotiations after two years was tempered by the fact that, at least as originally proposed, the new group will be set up outside the UN Disarmament Commission.

TEST SUSPENSION EXTENDED 60 DAYS

The State Department announced August 26 that the President has temporarily extended the one-year suspension of United States nuclear weapons tests from October 31 through December 31.

The announcement climaxed a behind-the-scenes struggle in the Administration during the past month in which the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission urged resumption of nuclear weapons tests. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Disarmament, took the lead in urging continuation of the test suspension while serious efforts are being made in Geneva to negotiate a treaty banning further tests.

The nuclear powers have suspended nuclear weapons tests during the Geneva negotiations in an attempt to facilitate an agreement. The State Department said that, so far as is known, the Soviet Union has conducted no such tests since November 3, 1958.

Geneva negotiations have recessed until October 12 while Premier Khrushchev visits the United States. It is hoped that in discussions during his visit substantial progress may be made in resolving remaining differences over a treaty.

Letters to President Eisenhower are still important. Commend him for his action and urge him to continue the test suspension after December 31 and until a final treaty is written. Send a copy to your Senators and Congressmen.

TWO VIEWS ON RESUMPTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., August 18:

"If [these negotiations] succeed, then future arms control discussions . . . become imperative so that the momentum gained by one small step will not be lost. If they fail, then new talks will tinkle in a hollow chamber amid the reverberating echoes of the last failure.

"[Ten months] is not unusual in terms of average time taken in negotiating with the Soviet Union. What is unusual is the fact that of the remaining undecided issues only one—the number of on-site inspections—really stands in the way of an agreement . . . On this one major remaining issue, the United States at the moment has no negotiating position. The Soviets have made no proposal on this point as yet either . . .

"If tests resume before we know the outcome of the test ban negotiations the United States will be inviting an outburst of indignation and criticism by the people of other nations. Furthermore, our own people are . . . concerned about the possible harmful effects of radioactive fallout.

"Our security would in no way be prejudiced by the continuation of the suspension of nuclear tests . . . Experts in our Government . . . have told us in the Congress that we are ahead of the Soviets in nuclear research, . . . in nuclear weaponry, . . . and in tactical strategic weapons."

"You Fellows Serious This Time?"



HERBLOCK in
The Washington Post
October 31, 1958

Still a pertinent question in 1959.

Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Utah, August 19:

"As yet, the Soviets have shown no disposition to accept an inspection system which would be truly effective . . .

"To develop and be able to use safe, fallout-free testing of atomic and nuclear explosions is desirable from every point of view . . . I feel confident that world opinion will support it . . .

"It would be disastrous if we should, at this point in the development of the art, give up all rights to conduct and further tests. It would not only deny us the opportunity to develop better and more useful weapons, but might effectively prevent the controlled use of this great explosive force for peaceful purposes . . . [Ed. note: Geneva negotiators have discussed the conditions under which peaceful explosions might be permitted.]

"[The West] might by testing develop a truly effective defense against all-out nuclear attack . . . Continued nuclear testing by the West should produce more discriminating nuclear weapons . . . Under circumstances which give the Soviets an overwhelming conventional superiority, it is nothing short of foolhardy for the West to discontinue development of the tactical weapons which might serve to counter this imbalance."

COMMUNIST CHINA IN UN OPPOSED

One of the perennial pastimes in the House of Representatives is the passage of statements opposing the seating of Communist China in the UN. Since 1948 the House has done so 15 times.

This year the provision was inserted in the bill appropriating funds for the State Department. It was then inserted in the Mutual Security appropriations bill as well. But Charles O. Porter, Ore., raised a point of order against its inclusion and was sustained by the chairman.

Thereafter Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Wis., introduced a separate resolution (H. Con. Res. 369) "in order that the record be clear", stating that Congress is still opposed to UN seating of the Communist Chinese government. After a brief meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee the resolution was reported favorably. William H. Meyer, Vt., filed a minority report.

The final House vote on August 17 was 368 to 2 in support of the resolution with 64 abstentions. Meyer and Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio, voted against the resolution. Charles O. Porter and Byron L. Johnson, Colo., were paired against it. Edith Green, Ore., questioned the present policy and cited the action of the Fifth World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches, held in Cleveland last November. She abstained, "Since there is no known parliamentary device under which I can vote as I feel—'25% yes, 40% no, and 35% maybe'."

William Meyer led the opposition to the resolution in a vigorous statement. Some excerpts:

While it may not represent the people of China . . . it is still the de-facto government of China whether we like it or not. Certainly Chiang Kai-shek and his two million Chinese imposing their will on Formosa or Taiwan can by no stretch of the imagination be called the government of 600 million Chinese . . . Perhaps the present hatred may grow less intense if the pot is not constantly stirred. . . .

I will not be tolerant of a bankrupt policy of bipartisan leadership in foreign affairs that promises nothing but drift to ultimate disaster for my country and humanity. . . . I still will not defer to the sterile policies of the opposition party, conceived by the Pentagon, nursed by the Atomic Energy Commission, tutored by the State Department, supported by fear, and doomed to the shcan unless they first doom civilization itself."

Senator W. J. Fulbright in a TV interview August 23 said it would be wise in the long run for the United States to recognize Communist China.

Copies of the FCNL's October 1958 *Newsletter* discussing "Pro and Con: Recognition and UN Seating" are available on request.

MORE GERM WAR RESEARCH URGED

An increased effort to develop chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) weapons has been urged by the new House Committee on Science and Astronautics in a report (H. Rept. 815) dated August 10.

The report grew out of the Committee's hearings this year and is related to the general campaign by the U.S. Army Chemical Corps to persuade the American public to approve increased spending on CBR weapons research and to accept the possibility of their use in some future conflict.

Some of the points made by the report: • The Soviet Union is doing research in this area, therefore the U.S. should step up its efforts. • Because it is not necessarily as destructive as nuclear war, CBR warfare "offers some rays of hope for a more sane approach to an activity which we wish could be classified as irrational." • It is "a comparatively simple matter" for missile warheads to carry CBR agents. • The cost is such that even a very small nation could manufacture them. • In any consideration of international disarmament, special attention should be devoted to the control of CBR activities. • U.S. research on CBR should be at least trebled. CBR research costs now run about \$40 million a year. The total effort amounts to at least \$79 million.

The 25 scientists from nine countries who attended the fifth Pugwash Conference called by Cleveland industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, in late August, concentrated their attention on the hazards of chemical and biological war.

STUDY OF DEFENSE SPENDING URGED

Senator Philip A. Hart, Mich., and 7 cosponsors have introduced a resolution (S. Res. 150) to create a Senate Select Committee on the Economic Impact of National Defense.

Among other things, the Committee would review the effect of the \$40 billion arms budget on the economy, and the declining defense expenditures in states like Michigan, Illinois, New York, Ohio, and New Jersey, as spending increases in California, Texas, Missouri, and Massachusetts.

The Committee would deal primarily with the effect of changing allocations of defense dollars. But the resolution notes also that "an international disarmament agreement would involve readjustments" requiring study.

Senator Hart told the Senate on August 20, "We must convince the most apprehensive American that we can indeed afford peace; that we can afford to disarm." Two days earlier he inserted in the *Congressional Record* Harold Dorsey's August 17 column in the WASHINGTON POST, entitled "Disarmament Could Strengthen Economy."

PROGRESS ON LEGISLATION AS CONGRESS HEADS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(status of bills carries over to next year's session.)

Food for Peace. The House August 20 voted 305 to 53 to extend P.L. 480 for one year, to authorize \$1.5 billion for sales for foreign currencies and \$300 million for emergency donations. The House also approved a "food stamp plan" permitting, but not requiring, distribution of \$1 billion a year in surplus food to needy persons in the U.S.

Senator Humphrey's Food for Peace bill as reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee August 10 extends P.L. 480 for three years, authorizes \$2 billion a year for sales for foreign currencies, \$250 million per year for emergency donations and greatly broadens the program.

I.D.A. The Administration has officially urged the establishment of an International Development Association, first proposed by Senator Mike Monroney, Okla., in 1958. I.D.A. would make long term, low interest loans which the World Bank does not finance. I.D.A. has a great advantage over the U.S. Development Loan Fund since it would be multilateral and international in character.

Passports. General passport legislation is "dead for this session of Congress" Senator J. W. Fulbright said August 11. At recent House Foreign Affairs Committee hearings, the State Department again asked Congress to negate the Supreme Court's *Kent* decision and grant it broad authority to deny passports.

Civil Rights. There now appears no likelihood the watered-down civil rights bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee will be considered on the House floor this session. Efforts to report a bill out of Senator Eastland's Judiciary Committee have met with no success. An effort will probably be made to attach a civil rights bill to other pending Senate legislation in order to obtain a Senate vote this session.

World Refugee Year. The House July 28 by a vote of 144-113 overrode its Appropriations Committee and on motion of Silvio O. Conte, Mass., authorized the spending of \$10 million from the Mutual Security contingency fund as the United States share of the World Refugee Year.

Great White Fleet. Resolutions to establish a friendship fleet to aid in disasters and in the feeding and training of persons in underdeveloped countries have received wide public support. No hearings have yet been scheduled by the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. Chief sponsors are Sens. Humphrey, George Aiken, Vt. (S. Con. Res. 66) and Reps. William Bates, Mass., and Ed Edmondson, Okla. (H. Con. Res. 318 and 323).

Youth Conservation Corps. On August 13 the Senate approved 47 to 45 Senator Humphrey's proposal to create a Youth Conservation Corps which would help provide new opportunities for young people while conserving natural resources.

Federal Health Insurance for the Aged? Groundwork has been laid this session on an important and controversial issue: should the federal government provide health insurance for old people? A bill, H.R. 4700, by Rep. Aime J. Forand, R.I., would finance this program from increases in social security taxes. The Administration, the American Medical Association, the Farm Bureau, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and others oppose the bill. The AFL-CIO, American Nurses Association and others support it.

Fallout. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has issued its official report on the fallout hearings. Ask your Congressman for a copy.



SUMMER VOLUNTARY CHRISTIAN SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

olis, Ind., to Vieux-Villiez, France; *Frederica Duncan*, Allerton, Ia., to Den-
mark; *Charles Allen Lingo, Jr.*, Fort
Worth, Tex., to Konitsa, Greece; *Andrea*
Monroe, Lakewood, O., to LaChalp d'Ar-
eux, France; *Lois Mothershed*, Little
Rock, Ark., to Douma, Lebanon; *Jack*
Wiles, Portsmouth, O., to Ecumeni-Velle-
re, Italy; *Joe Short*, Ponca City, Okla.,
to Dossel/Solling, Germany; *Lucy Stan-*
field, Norman, Okla., to Marseilles,
France.

Young people in the U. S. ecumenical
program were: *Robert Whetstone*, Bould-
er, Colo., co-director at Kodiak, Alaska;
other campers at Kodiak included *Jerry*
Albreath, Miami, Fla., *Curtis Layman*,
Lawrence, Kans., *Lois Van Liew*, Lawrence,
Kans., *Phyllis Ball* of Des Moines, Ia.,
went to the Estes Park, Colo., project;
Robert Randall, Billings, Mont., to New
Hampshire; *Judith Ann Richter*, Nor-
man, Okla., to Brownsville, Tex., *Leon M.*
Wiley, Berkeley, Calif., was co-leader of
the Wayne County, New York, Migrant
project. Others in the same project were
Don Anderson, Duncan, Okla., and *Caro-*
lin Brazil of Stuttgart, Ark.

In Work Camp: The Disciples Work
Camp at Dos Palos, Calif., held in cooper-
ation with the Churches of Northern Cali-
fornia, the local Christian Church and the
Disciples Work Camp Committee, built a
community center as one of the first steps
in providing a ministry to seasonal agri-
cultural workers. The following persons
participated: *Mr. and Mrs. Stacy Dolby*,
Norman, Okla., camp directors; *Paul*
Dickson, Carthage, Ind., work director;
Marjorie Bohlander, Canon City, Colo.,
and *Mrs. Joyce Marie Collins*, Woodland,
Calif., *Nancy Green*, Madras, Ore.,
Charles L. Johnson, Perry, Okla., *Dan*
Waggoner, Oklahoma City, Okla., *Art Pul-*
ford, Rock Falls, Ill., *Virginia Reynolds*,
Hartford, Conn., *Lois Shank*, Hagerstown,
Md., *Erafe Tosie*, Ponape, East Caroline
Islands, *Sara Wasson*, Muncie, Ind.

In Migrant Ministry: Participants in
the summer ministry to agricultural mi-
grants were: *Marilyn Betts*, Sioux City,
Ia., *Darlene Coleman*, Cameron, Mo.,
campership; *Carolyn Dickson*, Mooresville,
N.C., *Gail Entrikin*, Columbia, Mo., *James*
Went, Indianapolis, Ind., *Nancy Kin-*
ney, Ft. Collins, Colo., *Melvin Larson*,

DISCIPLES CONTINUE REPRESENTATION ON GREEK TEAM . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

that "all men should have an opportunity
to receive the blessings of the good life;
that the Gospel is indeed 'Good News' for
all phases of life." As economic conditions
in Greece have changed so the methods of
work have changed. It is not the purpose
of the Team to work *for* the villagers, but
to work *WITH* them—in accomplishing
the things that the villagers themselves
want to do and which will be of assistance
to them. Tools of production, such as im-
proved livestock and poultry, better vari-
eties of seed and improved methods of
agriculture are now being put into the
hands of the villagers that they themselves
may meet their own needs.

Ernie O'Donnell, who went to the Team
in 1957, terminated his period of service
this spring, returning home in June.

Team members serve on a subsistence
basis. Support for the Disciples' represen-
tative comes from Week of Compassion
Funds.

—RUTH E. MILNER

Arkansas City, Kans., *Jayne Malcom*,
Monroe, Ga., *Mildred Mitchell*, St. Louis,
Mo., *Charles and Mary Kay Payne*, Enid,
Okla., *Nancy Runyan*, LaMesa, Calif.

Internships: Five young people chose
individual internship assignments in city
situations: *Hiashi and Kasumi Hirayama*
at McCarty Memorial Church in Los An-
geles; *Saron Foster*, El Monte, Calif., at
Flanner House, Indianapolis, Ind., *Cath-*
erine Townley, Norman, Okla., and *Skip*
(Francis E.) Andrew, Des Moines, Ia., at
the Inner-City Protestant Parish, Cleve-
land, Ohio.

In Specialized Services: Even
though our Brotherhood makes available
a variety of projects there always are a
few young people who wish to do a very
specialized type of service. This year, four
such youth chose projects sponsored by
other religious bodies: *Walter L. Conner*,
Oklahoma City, Okla., United Presbyteri-
an working seminar in New York; *James*
G. Hall, Versailles, Mo.—United Presby-
terian project; *David K. Polk* and *Kitty*
M. Southard, Veedersburg, Ind., Mental
Hospital Unit, Church of the Brethren, in
Elgin, Ill.

Summer voluntary service is one of the
very best ways for a young person to dis-
cover his vocational skills, to discover him-
self, and to learn the true meaning of
Christian fellowship through worship and
work.

—RUTH E. MILNER

ACLU REPORT CITES . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Saying prayers, offering grace, the use
of religious symbols, required religious
services as part of graduation, and holiday
observances in the schools are issues get-
ting increased attention.

"Released Time" weekday religious ed-
ucation remains a tension issue in many
places. In a suit brought against the prac-
tice in Washington the State Superior
Court upheld the local program. In Min-
nesota, one school district had abolished
its "released time," another district was
holding religious instruction in the public
school building during the released time
period.

Freedom of Speech and Association

The U. S. Supreme Court overturned
the fine of \$100,000 imposed by the state
of Alabama on the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People
as a violation of constitutional guarantees
of free speech and association. Laws re-
quiring the public disclosure of member-
ship lists, directed against the NAACP,
have been passed in Texas, Arkansas,
Tennessee and Virginia.

Equality Before the Law

There appears to be more efforts rather
than less to curb Negro voting in south-
ern states. The number of registered Ne-
groes in the South has grown from 595,000
in 1947 to 1,238,000 in 1957. The 1957
figure represents 25% of the potential
Negro registrants. By contrast 60% of the
eligible white voters are registered.

Due Process Under Law

Under what conditions can a native-
born American lose his citizenship? Legally,
the issue seems so complicated that no
one can say. The Supreme Court in one
5-4 decision has said that voting in a po-
litical election of another nation is grounds
for expatriation. The Supreme Court has
also ruled that forced conscription in the
army of an enemy nation is not necessarily
grounds for loss of citizenship. The posi-
tion of the ACLU—that only a voluntary
act, clearly renouncing allegiance to the
United States, can be the basis for a con-
stitutional cancellation of citizenship—
has not been affirmed by the Court.

A grand jury investigating the Chicago
Police Department received a documented
study revealing that at least 20,000 per-
sons had been detained illegally 17 hours
or more.

—LEWIS H. DEER

*"The Past Is Prologue" 38th Annual Report,
American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave-
nue, New York 10, New York.



When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

APPRAISAL AND FORECAST INSTRUMENT

Suggestions for Use

Under the auspices of the Appraisal Committee of the Council of Agencies, instruments have been prepared for each of the functional areas of the church's life to help local churches appraise the last 10 years and set goals for the Decade of Decision—1960-70. Your Minister should now have in hand a set of these documents with the one on Christian Action and Community Service included.

As your committee looks back over the program of Christian Action and Community Service during the Long Range Program (1950-60) and projects its thinking for the Decade of Decision, the following suggestions might prove helpful:

1. Order, from the Christian Board of Publication, enough of the Christian Action and Community Service documents for each member of the Committee.
2. Convene the entire committee with the minister taking part.
3. Secure all the data that can be found from records of the Committee, the records of the church, and other sources—including memory.
4. Allow sufficient time for meetings.
5. Go through the Appraisal document item by item filling in data. If the group is large enough, you might want to assign specific sections to sub-committees.
6. Review your answers to the Appraisal questions.
7. From the data and review of same, formulate challenges you will want to make for the Decade of Decision.
8. Prepare a comprehensive report to be included in the total report of the church from other Functional areas that will be called "Our Accomplishments."

"What does the Decade of Decision hold for our Department of Christian Action and Community Service?" you might ask. The answer depends largely upon how well each Department or Committee looks over its past and sets its sights for a dynamic program of study and action

for the days ahead; ever keeping in mind service to mankind in the many areas of social concern. —THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

UNITED CLOTHING DRIVE The Needs Continue!

It is wise to make a definite drive for the collection of good used clothing for the needy overseas. Some suggestions are:

1. Set a specific date for the clothing to be brought to the church. Have a committee to check to see that all buttons are on and seams mended. Weed out the obviously worthless items. Wash soiled clothing—ironing is not necessary.

2. Prepare a dedication service for the gifts you are sending to clothe someone overseas. Perhaps a showing of "The Long Stride" (a sound, 16 mm film, 28½ minutes; may be rented from Audio-Visual Services, UCMS, \$3.00) will be the way you introduce the need to your church members.

3. Pack clothing in sturdy cartons, see that the name and address of your church is on the box. Labels are available from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, with address of your nearest Church World Service Center.

4. Under separate cover, in a first class mail letter, send eight cents a pound to Church World Service to help cover cost of handling and shipping.

Remember: No hats, pocketbooks, shoes with open toes, high heels, or bulky bedding!

—ELLA L. WILLIAMS

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL

FROM CHAPTER XIV— "Christian Republicrats"¹

"The Judge was sober, but the face of the man before his bench was almost radiant. Judge Thomas Hamilton always listened to men and women applying for citizenship with something of awe. It was wonderful to hear of the love and idealism with which these new Americans embraced their adopted land. But it was also disturbing to compare these high ideals with the indifference of many native Americans toward their citizenship responsibilities.

"Our Constitution guarantees and the United Nations Human Right Covenant proclaims certain basic rights for mankind . . . Christians . . . should be particularly concerned to protect these rights. The cause of civil liberties knows no geographical boundaries. Protection of civil liberties is everybody's cause, in everybody's home town everywhere in the world. Areas for the Department of Christian Action and Community Service investigation might include: 1) Free speech; 2) Jury trials; 3) Voting rights; 4) employment rights; 5) conscientious objectors."

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.